

## Jordanians in Beirut unharmed

BEIRUT (Petra) — The Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut reported Sunday that all Jordanian nationals living in the Lebanese capital including embassy staff are all well and none was reportedly harmed in the recent fighting which erupted there. Mr. Nayef Al Qadi told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra that the embassy has not received any report about any casualties among the Jordanian community living in Beirut. The embassy is also maintaining constant contact with the Lebanese authorities in order to ensure that the Jordanian nationals are well and safe, Mr. Qadi said.

# Jordan Times

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## Mob storms Soviet residence

GLEN COVE, New York (R) — Five police were injured Sunday when demonstrators stormed into a Soviet diplomatic compound to protest at the Soviet Union's alleged shooting down of a South Korean airliner. The demonstrators, chanting and waving placards, burned a Soviet flag on the grounds and reached a mansion which houses Soviet U.N. diplomats before police reinforcements ejected them. A police spokesman at the Long Island town of Glen Cove, 25 miles (40 kilometres) from New York City, said 700 demonstrators went to the Soviet estate and 100 pushed their way through the locked gates, crushing policemen who were standing guard there. The five patrolmen have been treated for cuts and bruises in hospital. No arrests were made, the spokesman said. In another protest at the downing of the airliner with the loss of 269 lives, a Los Angeles liquor dealer poured away all the Russian Vodka he had in stock. He called on others to do the same and said this would deprive the Soviet Union of foreign exchange earnings.

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## Benjedid takes moderate line

PARIS (R) — President Chadli Benjedid has said Algeria still believes in a Maghreb or North African Union but considers it cannot be achieved at the expense of the people of the Western Sahara. The Algerian News Agency APS quoted him as saying: "Algeria reaffirms its faith in the unity of the Maghreb, will keep its word and continue its action" towards the creation of a union of North Africa. APS reported that in a speech Saturday to the fourth congress of the Algerian Trade Union Federation (UGTA), Mr. Benjedid said Algeria supported the Saharan people in conformity with the decisions of the Organisation of African Unity.

## Qatari minister in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Qatari Foreign Minister Samih Bin Hamad Al Thani arrived in Damascus Sunday for talks on Middle East developments, the Syrian News Agency reported.

## Iranians stage demos in Medina

LONDON (R) — Iranian pilgrims, shouting "death to America, death to the Soviet Union, death to Israel," staged big demonstrations in Saudi Arabia's holy city of Medina Sunday, Tehran Radio reported. The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said hundreds of thousands of Iranian and other Muslims staged a march after hearing a message from Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

## Village League president resigns

AMMAN (Petra) — West Bank Village League President Mustafa Daud resigned Sunday following a row with some league members. Ramallah Village League President also presented his resignation in support for Daud. Reports from the occupied Arab territories point out that the resignations come in the aftermath of persistence by the Israeli occupation authorities to investigate spendings of Israel-granted money to the leagues since their establishment.

## Ambassador to Switzerland submits credentials

SERNE (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to Switzerland Hani Khalifa has submitted his credentials to the president of the Swiss Confederation and conveyed to him His Majesty King Hussein's greetings and wishes for further progress and prosperity to the Swiss people. For his part the president paid tribute to the role played by Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein for bringing about just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question. He also expressed his hope for further bolstering of Swiss-Jordanian relations. The credentials presentation ceremony was attended by the Swiss ministers of defence and foreign affairs and Jordanian embassy staff in Berna.

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## Israeli planes attack tanks in Syrian held areas

# Fighting rages outside Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli air force planes attacked a column of tanks Sunday that had started moving from mountainous Syrian-held territory towards Beirut and fighting erupted elsewhere after Israeli forces withdrew overnight from central Lebanon.

Senior Lebanese sources said the Israeli jets swooped in on the tanks — thought to be either Syrian or used by pro-Syrian Druze militia — Sunday morning near the township of Sofar in the mountains behind Beirut.

The tanks had rumbled west towards Beirut along the main Damascus Highway soon after the Israelis abandoned their front-line mountain position as part of a redeployment to a more secure defense line farther south along the Awali River, the sources said.

Neither the Lebanese sources nor an Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv, who confirmed three Israeli missions in the area against unspecified tanks, gave the outcome of the air strike.

Lebanon's Christian Falangist radio said the tanks were part of a Syrian armoured column that had tried to attack the partly Christian

towship of Bhamdoun, farther west along the Beirut-Damascus Highway. The radio said Christian militiamen had repulsed the attack and destroyed two Syrian T-55 tanks.

The Israeli air strikes took place early Sunday as the planes provided cover for the withdrawing land forces.

After the Israelis had gone, the fierce fighting, involving weapons ranging from automatic rifles to tanks and heavy artillery, shook the hills behind Beirut and the strategic Khalde Road junction area on the seafront just south of Beirut International Airport.

Most of the fighting was between Druze militiamen and the fledgling Lebanese army, which largely cleared west Beirut of leftist gunmen last week and now wants to take over the troubled, mainly Druze Shouf mountains,



A convoy of Israeli army armoured personnel carriers moves down the main coastal highway early

Sunday morning as Israeli troops pull out of the Shouf mountain area. (A.P. wirephoto)

But the powerful Lebanese Forces, the biggest and best-armed Christian militia, also joined in as the scramble to take over previously Israeli-held positions began.

Heavy shelling and mortar fire went on throughout the day between Christians and Druze towns in the hills encircling the capital as well as in the higher Shouf mountains farther south.

Many shells landed on the edge of mainly Christian east Beirut and at least one fell near the west Beirut International Airport.

As always, it was impossible to identify the gunners. The Lebanese army, Syrian forces in the hills and the various militias all

possess heavy artillery and multiple rocket-launchers within range of the battered capital.

The shelling later spread and rounds were landing on the western runway of Beirut Airport, close to the Mediterranean, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

The radio, in a news flash shortly after 8 p.m. (1800 GMT), said shells were still hitting the airport.

The western runway is only a few hundred metres (yards) from a Lebanese army garrison at the airport, as well as from the airport headquarters of United States Marines.

Meanwhile, the state radio also reported that eight people had

died and 15 were wounded in a car bomb explosion in a southern Beirut suburb Sunday. It was not known who planted the bomb.

But the heaviest fighting was just south of Beirut Airport for the strategic Khalde junction where a key route towards the Beirut-Damascus Highway meets the main Mediterranean coast road.

The radio, in a news flash shortly after 8 p.m. (1800 GMT), said shells were still hitting the airport.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), headed by pro-Syrian opposition leader Walid Junblatt, moved quickly towards the junction Sunday morning from the nearby Druze township of Shweifat soon after the last Israeli tank trundled south.

## Israeli troops pull back from Shouf

AWALI LINE, South Lebanon (R) — The Israeli army evacuated central Lebanon and pulled back behind a new defence line along the Awali River in a swift overnight operation that senior officers Sunday proclaimed a complete success.

Tanks and armoured personnel carriers rumbled south down the Mediterranean coast road from the Shouf mountains and Beirut, giving up some 600 square kilometres of strife-torn land occupied since Israel invaded Lebanon 15 months ago.

Fears that the army would have to fight its way out of the Shouf, where rival Druze and Christian Falangist militias have been fighting for territorial control, proved unfounded.

Officers arriving at the military's south Lebanon headquarters in Sidon reported their units faced no opposition and suffered no casualties. Cutting casualties had been a main objective of the exercise that began at dusk Saturday night.

An Israeli army spokesman said air force planes covering the move-

ment of Israeli forces flew three missions against a number of tanks which crossed from a Syrian-controlled area near Bhamdoun. Results of the raid were not disclosed.

Personnel carriers loaded with combat troops and their kits lined up on a sandy beach near the Awali River estuary, then splashed aboard landing craft to sail back to Israel.

Israel decided to evacuate the Shouf, the Beirut outskirts and its positions on the Beirut-Damascus Highway to cut army casualties

and the huge cost of occupying Lebanon.

A total of 517 Israelis were killed and some 3,000 wounded since the start of last year's invasion of Lebanon, dozens of them within the area evacuated Sunday.

By dawn, most Israeli troops had pulled south of the Awali line, officers said. Army Chief Moshe Levy, touring the area by helicopter, touched down in the devastated coastal town of Damour at 7 a.m. and pronounced the operation a success.

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## McFarlane briefs Reagan on Lebanon

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane briefed President Reagan Sunday on the situation in Lebanon and what American officials see as Syria's hindrance of the establishment of peace there.

Mr. McFarlane returned from the Middle East Saturday night after trying to work out an agreement to put Lebanese government troops in the Shouf Mountains east of Beirut, where Christian and Druze factions have clashed, after the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Two U.S. Marines and four French soldiers serving with a multinational force in Lebanon have been killed in factional fighting.

White House Deputy Press Sec-

etary Larry Speakes said Mr. McFarlane, who planned to return to the Middle East Monday, briefed Mr. Reagan on efforts to seek cooperation between the factions so that the Lebanese army could assume control.

A senior U.S. official, who spoke to reporters on condition he not be identified, said Mr. Reagan was also briefed on Syria's "adverse influence" in Lebanon.

Syria so far has refused to withdraw its forces from Lebanon despite Israel's agreement with the Lebanese government for an eventual total pullback of its forces.

The Reagan administration sees Syria's reluctance to withdraw as one reason for the absence of an agreement to end the violence in Lebanon.

White House Deputy Press Sec-

retary Larry Speakes said the Lebanese army would be capable of exerting authority in the areas if it received cooperation from the country's warring factions.

The U.S. has 1,200 Marines serving in the multinational force in Lebanon.

Earlier this week, Mr. Reagan ordered 2,000 more Marines to move into the eastern Mediterranean on ships off Lebanon to serve as a backup if the Americans on the ground were attacked again.

Mr. Speakes said that it is still hoped that the Syrians "would participate in the withdrawal process and 'work out with the Lebanese a timetable for their own withdrawal.'

White House Deputy Press Sec-

retary Larry Speakes said he does not believe the Soviet attack on a Korean civilian airliner should reduce the importance of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks.

At an appearance in the Rose Garden of the White House Sept. 3, following a meeting with U.S. Negotiator Paul Nitze, Reagan said: "I think peace is that all important that we shall continue those talks."

"That doesn't lessen our feeling, our anger about that terrible tragedy, and the Soviet attitude that they've taken following it," the president said. "But I think we agree the disarmament talks must

continue."

Mr. Reagan said that the hope continues that U.S.-Soviet arms talks will lead "to a reduction in the number of nuclear weapons in the world."

He said the president had assured him of his personal and strong support "as we enter this crucial round of talks."

The United States is prepared to deploy 572 Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in NATO countries of Western Europe beginning at the end of this year, if some agreement cannot be reached with the Soviets at the INF talks to reduce both their numbers.

## South Korea plans no direct anti-Soviet

SEOUL (Agencies) — South Korea Sunday ruled out direct sanctions against the Soviet Union over the loss of its Boeing 747 airliner with 269 people on board.

Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, under pressure from parliament to take strong retaliatory action, made clear no such measures were planned, officials said.

They quoted Mr. Lee as telling a parliamentary foreign affairs committee Saturday night that any action must be weighed carefully.

"I share your sentiment but we should consider our own diplomatic, military and economic power before taking any measures, and blockading the strait is not being considered at present," Mr. Lee told the parliamentarians.

Angry MPs from the ruling party and the opposition had urged the government to close the strait between South Korea and Japan with the help of Japan and sink any Soviet vessel passing through it.

Meanwhile, bereaved families of South Korean and Japanese passengers aboard the ill-fated KAL 007 flight went to the area where Washington says Soviet

fighters shot down the jumbo jet on Thursday and threw bouquets of flowers into the sea.

Tens of thousands of South Koreans staged anti-Soviet demonstrations across the country after the plane was lost. One worker was stopped from committing suicide on a Seoul street, but only after stabbing himself several times.

South Korea demands a public apology from the Soviets and full compensation in an orderly settling of the affair.

Mr. Lee said the incident may affect Soviet participation in an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting here next October and said: "I think we should reconsider our diplomacy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

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In Peking Sunday, the official newspaper the People's Daily insisted in condemning the Soviet Union and described the downing of the plane as an "intolerable deed."

## sanctions

Officials said South Korea had filed a formal protest with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) against the "brutal violence against humanity." Both the Soviet Union and South Korea are members of the organisation.

KAL to compensate

Korean Airlines plans to pay 75,000 dollars in compensation to families of victims in the lost Boeing 747.

KAL Vice-President Cho Chung-Kun told a press conference Sunday at Chitose Airport on Japan's main island of Hokkaido that KAL "plans to pay \$75,000 per victim in compensation."

The Soviet officer who ordered the shooting down of the airliner was General Vladimir Goryainov, commander of the Far Eastern military region, the Sunday Times of London reported Sunday.

Quoting sources close to the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA), the weekly said the 61-year-old general had considerable influence in the Soviet Armed forces.

Mr. Reagan and the con-

gressmen listened to taped conversations between Soviet fighters and their ground control, and a translation, White House Spokesman Anson Franklin said.

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# MIDDLE EAST

## French mock air strikes helped Habre's soldiers rout rebel forces

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — The mere sound of French warplanes so disconcerted Libyan-backed rebels in a battle last Friday that Chadian government forces were able to rout them, according to well-informed sources.

The battle near Oum Chalouba in northeast Chad was the first fighting for nearly three weeks and the two French Jaguars turned the tide simply by flying over the battlefield without firing a shot, they said.

The government of President Hissene Habre said just 15 of its soldiers were wounded while killing 800 rebels and capturing 600. The figures are exaggerated, diplomatic sources said.

Both the government and a French military spokesman here denied French aircraft took part in the battle. But in Paris military sources insisted that they did.

Over 2,000 French troops and eight combat aircraft are in Chad

to assist Mr. Habre's forces. The troops were ostensibly sent to train Mr. Habre's men to use advanced French weaponry in their struggle against the rebel army of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

France has said it has sent the four Jaguars and four Mirage fighters to Chad to protect its own men who would not be deployed in an offensive role although they would defend themselves if threatened.

The sources, who insisted on anonymity, said this seemed to be the reason for the French denial.

French units were stationed only 50 kilometres from the battlefield but were under no immediate threat.

The sources said there was no serious discrepancy in the location. "Oum Chalouba is a state of mind rather than a geographical location," one remarked.

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The garrison at Oum Chalouba is the only Habre outpost north of French positions along a defence line bisecting the country from

east to west.

The Chadian government was also clearly building the fight up into a great morale-boosting victory and would not allow its forces to lose any of the credit.

Information Minister Mahamat Soumaïla said the battle took place at Oum Chalouba, some 640 kilometres northeast of N'Djamena. Both the government and the rebels have claimed to be controlling the isolated settlement.

Mr. Soumaïla said two columns of rebels backed by Libyan tanks and artillery attacked the garrison on Friday morning.

He said they made two assaults but were repulsed each time.

By Saturday afternoon government troops were still chasing rebels seeking safety in distant bases across open desert. He added.

The sources said they doubted the battle heralded a general offensive as there were no immediate signs the government forces were following it up. But they said they were still puzzled by the decision to launch an isolated attack.

## Israel's sketchy redeployment viewed with apprehension by all

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israel's redeployment Sunday from the Shouf Mountain area of Lebanon takes its troops out of some 600 square kilometres of Lebanese territory its invading forces captured 15 months ago.

To reduce casualties, Israel has been anxious to move out of the outskirts of Beirut and the Shouf, which commands the main Beirut to Damascus highway.

The pullback gets Israeli troops out of an area where rival Druze and Falangist militias have been fighting for control of the strategic territory.

The redeployment to the line of the Awali River, 40 kilometres north of the Israeli border, will leave about half a million Lebanese still under Israeli control.

Israel has an estimated 20,000-25,000 troops in Lebanon. It plans to keep its strategic surveillance station atop the Barakuk Mountains and in the Bekka Valley, where Israeli guns remain within 22 kilometres — easy artillery range — of Damascus.

For weeks, Israeli troops have been dismantling and transporting military structures and defence posts from the Shouf area to new defence points about 35 kilometres southward.

Only a bare minimum of troops and equipment, including tanks and personnel carriers, was left behind for Sunday's final move.

### Emptying sandbags

A British army officer, a member of the four-nation international peace force and based in the Hadath District of southern Beirut directly opposite an Israeli military base, said Saturday night

added.

The Israeli withdrawal to the Awali River, which flows into the Mediterranean just north of the southern Lebanon town of Sidon, had been expected for several weeks.

The Israelis said they would carry out the move to prevent casualties from guerrilla attacks near Beirut and in the Shouf mountains, where Druze militiamen are largely in control.

### No natural barrier

The Awali River, along which Israeli soldiers will set up their new checkpoints, is but a sluggish stream most of year.

"As a natural barrier, the Awali would not stop a group of boy scouts," one Western military attache commented.

Israel's new defence line will differ little from the original target announced by Prime Minister Menachem Begin when Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982, for what he called "Operation Peace for Galilee."

Since the operation was launched, 517 Israelis have died in Lebanon and some 3,000 have been wounded, dozens of them in guerrilla ambushes within the new redeployment area.

Israel's redeployment still leaves it in control of about 2,800 kilometres of Lebanese territory and a large population generally resentful of its presence.

Israeli figures show that, after the pullback, it will have under its control 95,000 Palestinians, 65,000 Lebanese Christians, 30,000 Druze, 60,000 Sunni Muslims and 270,000 Shi'ite Muslims.

"To the best of my knowledge every effort has been made to liaise with the Lebanese before they pulled out, according to government officials here.

After the Beirut Radio announcement, an Israeli military officer at Yarze told Reuters he had no knowledge that a partial withdrawal had begun.

"I am not denying that we have started withdrawing. I can't say anything, I don't know."

Israelis figures show that, after the pullback, it will have under its control 95,000 Palestinians, 65,000 Lebanese Christians, 30,000 Druze, 60,000 Sunni Muslims and 270,000 Shi'ite Muslims.

"To the best of my knowledge every effort has been made to liaise with the Lebanese on all levels, including the political level," he said. "These contacts are still going on as of now."

He added, "We have started withdrawing. I can't say anything, I don't know."

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## HEADLINE NEWS

### Hassan visits Salt educational museum

SALT (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday paid a visit to the educational museum in Salt and inspected its various sections.

The prince, who was accompanied on the visit by his daughters, was briefed by Dr. A'isheh.

### JMA lobbies NCC on law amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) board has submitted a memorandum to the National Consultative Council (NCC) concerning amendments to the association's law due to be reviewed by the NCC Monday.

A JMA spokesman said that the memorandum expressed the board's views about two particular

amendments, firstly the renewal of physicians' licences every five years and secondly the JMA president should be a full time job.

The memorandum was formulated at an emergency meeting of the JMA's general assembly. According to the spokesman, a number of physicians will attend Monday's NCC session as observes.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Bridges to close for four days

AMMAN (J.T.) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges across the River Jordan will be closed at 10 a.m. Wednesday Sept. 7, according to an announcement by the Public Security Department. It said that the bridges will re-open for travel to and from the West Bank Sunday morning Sept. 11.

#### Swiss journalists visit RSS

AMMAN (J.T.) — A visiting five-member press delegation from Switzerland Sunday called at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met its Acting Director Fakhriddin Al Daghstani. The delegation was briefed on the RSS's development and its technological and scientific research programmes, and its role and contribution to the country's development. The delegation later toured the RSS's various sections and expressed its admiration for their achievements.

#### Water development project complete

IRBID (Petra) — A project to develop the use of Ain Al Tannour water has been completed and water will start being pumped this month, according to Ajloun District sources. The project aims to extend the water supply to Ajloun District villages and into the Deir Abi S'Id District. A reservoir has been built to hold water in the Shatfeina area in order to provide the Ajloun District with water on a regular basis.

#### Agricredit in Ajloun tops JD 58,000

AJLOUN (Petra) — The Ajloun branch of the Agricultural Credit Corporation has granted a total of JD 58,000 to 45 farmers in the Ajloun District this year. The loans were spent on planting trees, building poultry farms, and purchasing fertilizers and animal feed.

#### IDEKO begins Mafraq electrification

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company (IDEKO) began technical works for the electrification of four villages in the Mafraq District Sunday. The project entails the laying of high and low voltage lines and the building of electrical distribution grids and substations. The project, which will be finished within the coming few weeks, will cost JD 350,000, a company spokesman said.

#### YWCA choir rehearsals to commence

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) choir is to begin its rehearsals Tuesday for a performance of excerpts from Handel's Messiah and Christmas carols to be staged in December. The rehearsals will be held between 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. at the YWCA centre in Third Circle on Jabal Amman.

### Sabra, Shatila stamp issue interests collectors in Europe

By Dina Matar

Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan has sold about 800,000 postage stamps accusing Israel of last September's massacre of Palestinians in two south Beirut refugee camps.

Jordanian officials said 1.5 million of the stamps, depicting scenes of the killing of hundreds of people at the Sabra and Shatila camps, have been issued since April under a Cabinet decree.

The caption under the stamps, which the officials said had met keen demand from collectors in Europe, reads: "The massacre of Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps by Israel on Sept. 17, 1982."

The killings, widely blamed on Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, caused international outrage, dramatised the plight of the Palestinians and fuelled diplomatic drives for a solution to their problem.

The massacre led to an inquiry in Israel, whose troops had invaded Lebanon three months earlier, and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon was later forced to resign.

Jordan so far is the only Arab state to have issued stamps depicting massacre, but the officials said they believed other Middle East countries would follow suit soon.

The release of the stamps col-



ncided with the 35th anniversary of a massacre of Palestinian civilians by Jewish terrorists in the Palestinian village of Deir Yassin, the officials said.

The world should know the extent of Israel's crimes against the Palestinian people, Mohammad Jarrar, director of Amman's Postal Museum, told Reuters.

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Delegates to the second Arab seminar on "Underground Storage" listen attentively during the seminar's second session at the University of Jordan Sunday (Petra photo)

### Underground oil storage focused on

AMMAN (Petra) — The six-day "Underground Storage" seminar ended its second session Sunday during which German, Swedish and French specialists gave lectures on different topics connected with the digging of underground chambers in the rock.

The storing of crude oil and gas underground and also on security and defensive facilities beneath the earth's surface.

The lecturers also covered topics connected with military under grounds installations, ports and maritime facilities and other related subjects.

The seminar, which opened at the University of Jordan Saturday, was organised by the Natural Resources Authority in cooperation with the Arab Geologists Association and the University of Jordan.

### Arab central bankers agree to facilitate regional exports

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates to last week's meeting of Arab central bank governors and heads of monetary boards have issued recommendations designed to bolster inter-Arab cooperation in economic and monetary affairs, according to the head of Jordan's delegation to the meeting, Mr. Hussein Al Qasem.

Mr. Qasem, who is vice-president of the Central Bank of Jordan said that the delegates to the meeting, held in Tunis, have approved a call to allow the Arab Monetary Fund to start financing the transportation of Arab countries' exports.

The delegates also decided to examine a Jordanian draft resolution calling for the issue of a unified Arab Dinar in a bid to encourage development and to facilitate the exchange of trade among Arab states, Mr. Qasem said.

He said that the delegates also discussed a report on Arab economic integration and an Arab League memorandum on the functions of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation.

The delegates also decided to go ahead with a project to produce a unified Arab system for classifying products and commodities and to coordinate work in this respect with specialised Arab organisations.

The committee, which was formed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), included representatives from Arab countries, Arab organisations and federations as well as the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

CAEU's Assistant Secretary-General Mohammad Al Sharif who Saturday addressed the participants said that statistics play an essential role in the social, economic and industrial progress of any nation. He also outlined the various uses of statistics in technology, science and research.

The three-day meeting was also attended by representatives of the Arab League general secretariat and the CEAU.

### Environment seminar slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day seminar on environmental problems in the Arab World will open here on Oct. 8, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

It said that a special committee, led by the ministry under-secretary, has been set up to prepare for the seminar which will be attended by specialists from a number of Arab countries and Jordan.

The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society will send representatives to take part in the seminar. Delegates will discuss the contamination of underground water sources, industrial and food pollution, the effect of fertilisers and insecticides on crops, the effect of radioactive material in refrigerating food and ways of disposing the radioactive waste.

Also on the agenda are the regulations and laws that control pollution in various Arab states and the pollution expected to occur in the atmosphere and the environment as a result of the implementation of an Israeli project to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea by means of a canal.

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### Chinese firm awarded social infrastructure work

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Chinese Engineering Construction Corporation has been awarded social infrastructure building work at Marka and northern Ruseifa at a cost of JD 1,377,899, in accordance with an agreement signed here Sunday.

The agreement, signed at the Urban Development Department (UDD) by one of the directors of the company and Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, is to be implemented with in 24 months.

Under the agreement, the Chinese company will construct a boys' and girls' school, an indoor gymnasium, a health clinic, a vocational training centre for girls and two community centres at northern Ruseifa.

Both projects will be built on a total area of 50 dunums, according to the UDD Director-General Hisham Al Zagha.

He said that the cost of the project will be covered by two loans from the World Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.



The Mayor of Amman, Abdul Ra'uf Rawabdeh, and a director from the Chinese company Sunday sign an agreement under which the company will

complete social infrastructural work within the next two years (Petra photo)

### Malhas opens nurse training college

TAFILEH (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Saturday opened a college here to train assistant nurses who will be employed in the town's government hospital.

The school's primary duty will be to turn out assistant nurses who are so badly needed to meet the shortage of nurses in the country,

the minister said in a speech at a ceremony to mark the occasion.

He said that between now and 1985, the country will need at

least 2,000 nurses and therefore the Health Ministry is increasing the number of training colleges to speed the output of nurses in Jordan. He then praised the role of the existing trained nurses in offering health and medical service to the public.

Another speaker at the inauguration ceremony was the Karak Governorate's director of health who said that in the late 1960s Tafileh had only one doctor

while at present there are 26 doctors employed at the hospital. All the villages around Tafileh now have medical centres or clinics, he added.

After the ceremony, the minister chaired a meeting of the hospital's board and heard requests for the improvement of services. Before the meeting, the minister presented the hospital authorities with a new ambulance and medical equipment.

The ceremony was attended by cabinet members, the school staff and the relatives of the graduates.

### Hotel trainees graduated

AMMAN (Petra) — A graduation ceremony for the senior class at the Hotel Training College and a batch of students at the secondary hotel school was held here Saturday under the patronage of the Ministry of Education.

At the ceremony, the ministry's Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabyat, made a speech in which he outlined the country's needs for qualified hotel employees to serve in Jordan as well as to fill a void in the needs of the Arab states.

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## DE FACTONOMICS

# Quick impact of U.S. economic recovery doubtful

There are enough indications that economic recovery in the United States is strong and steady. U.S. Gross National Product went up in the second quarter of this year by 9.2 per cent from a low figure of less than one per cent over the last three years. Unemployment went down by June to 9.5 per cent as compared to over 10 per cent last December. This means that over 800 thousand new jobs had been created.

The economic recovery in the U.S. is also manifested in other several indicators, particularly investment, consumer expenditures, destocking and upward pressure on interest rates. While economists pro-

ject economic recovery to last until early 1985 at high growth rates and then calm down to the average rate of 4 per cent annually, the question arises whether such recovery can be strong enough to reverse world economic recession.

It is well known that the industrialised countries have faced since 1980 serious economic recession which was the deepest since World War II. Unemployment went up to over 10 per cent and reached 12 per cent in some countries. National income was almost stagnant, major currencies were unstable, more restrictions were imposed on imports, and a relatively high rate of inflation persisted.

Economic conditions in the developing countries deteriorated in the early eighties. They continue to suffer from chronic unemployment and poverty, despite export earnings due to the slowdown in demand and the drop in export prices, balance of payments deficits, trade restrictions on their exports, and mounting levels of foreign debt which reached about \$600 billion. Political conflicts in various parts of the Third World led to the waste of additional resources and destabilised economic and social development.

Even the "rich" developing countries of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Cnu-

tries (OPEC) have been hit by the world economic recession. Their income from oil exports went down from \$215 billion in 1979 to \$65 billion in 1982. The reduction in oil prices from \$34 a barrel to \$29 will further reduce their 1983 earnings. They have faced budget deficits and cut down in their development expenditures.

In a state of interdependence in world economy, one can only hope that the strong economic recovery in the U.S. would have a widespread impact and reverse the worldwide economic recession. So far such spillover does not appear forthcoming, at least in the

near future.

While economic conditions in the industrialised countries differ in the severity of their recession, no recovery trend has been recorded this year in their economies. More time is perhaps needed, but this should be left to time. Adequate policies have to be adopted and coordinated to ameliorate the situation.

The case of the developing countries is even more difficult. Their economic recovery cannot be secured through domestic policies alone nor through the market mechanism of the spillover effect of recovery. A special programme should be adopted and implemented by

the industrialised countries to assist the Third World out of its chronic problems. Such a programme should include raising official development assistance, opening up of the markets of industrialised countries to Third World exports, rescheduling of foreign debts and easing their conditions, to strengthen sincerely regional economic integration and to reduce costly political tensions.

Strong economic recovery in a leading economy as that of the U.S. has raised hopes of a positive turn in world economic conditions. However, more action is needed for a worldwide economic recovery to materialise.

## Tragedy in the air

THE abrupt and still inexplicable tragedy of the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet, in which 269 people of different nationalities lost their lives, is shocking and worrisome. Indeed, the whole world can only be saddened and deeply moved by the terrible loss of life that resulted from the tragic incident.

Whether the plane's loss, however, was just an accident, or a Soviet fighter, suspecting an American spy mission, shot it down, or the tragedy was the result of a total breakdown of communications on everybody's part, or otherwise, is yet to be determined. Those of us eager to know the untarnished truth must wait for the results of an independent investigation that must follow to establish the real cause of the plane's loss. The Security Council is resuming its debate on this matter on Tuesday, and we hope the U.N. will be able to arrive at a formula to which all concerned parties will agree to find out just what had happened and act to prevent its recurrence in the future.

In the meanwhile, we must be deeply concerned about the further sharpening of the already tense international situation following the tragedy. Since Thursday, the United States has been leading a concerted international effort to discredit the Soviet Union over absolutely every issue in East-West relations the Americans could think of, as many countries, organisations and personalities throughout the world have understandably expressed profound concern over the whole affair. Moscow, on the other hand, seems to see the U.S. campaign as closely tied with previous American efforts to destabilise the Eastern bloc and undermine world confidence in the Soviet Union and its allies. Because we, in this part of the world, have been plagued with so many tragedies and disasters, many of which are the direct result of superpower rivalry and tensions, we have to appreciate fully the need for restraint on the part of all concerned to contain this latest upsurge in international conflict.

While it would be impossible for any country or individual to condone the shooting down of an innocent civilian airliner in any space under whatever circumstances, it is inconceivable for us to understand — even for one moment — the U.S.'s total obsession with the use of big-stick diplomacy in every problem except that of the Palestinians. Does Washington remember its reaction to the shooting down of a commercial Libyan jet by Israeli fighters over Sinai in 1973? Did the Americans contemplate imposing sanctions against the Zionist state for its ugly crime against the civilian plane and its innocent passengers? And was it not that the U.S. Congress decided to increase aid to its client state soon afterwards, encouraging it to pursue its aggression and dangerous policies against the Arabs until this day?

But, as the whole world expresses profound sympathy with the South Korean people and government and with the bereaved families and governments of all the passengers who lost their lives, we cannot help the feeling that the disaster might have been altogether averted if the international atmosphere, especially between the two superpowers, had been warmer and friendlier. For how much longer the Third World will continue to pay for irresponsibilities, outside its own sphere, we don't know.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

**Al Ra'i:** Iraqi support must intensify

AS THE Gulf War enters its fourth year Sunday, millions of Arabs and Muslims remember the strenuous efforts exerted by Iraq to end the war and re-establish peace with Iran. The peace which Iraq seeks is to be based on mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Millions of Arabs and Muslims feel that Iran's intransigence and the Iranian regime's insistence on carrying on the war, constitute the major stumbling block in the path of a settlement. The Arab Nation is now having to confront the Iranian challenge at a time when it really ought to mobilise all its resources to deal with the Zionist threat and attempts by major powers to impose hegemony and domination on the Middle East region.

The Iranian rulers shoulder an historic responsibility to future generations of Arabs and Muslims everywhere, and they will have to pay a dear price for their intransigence.

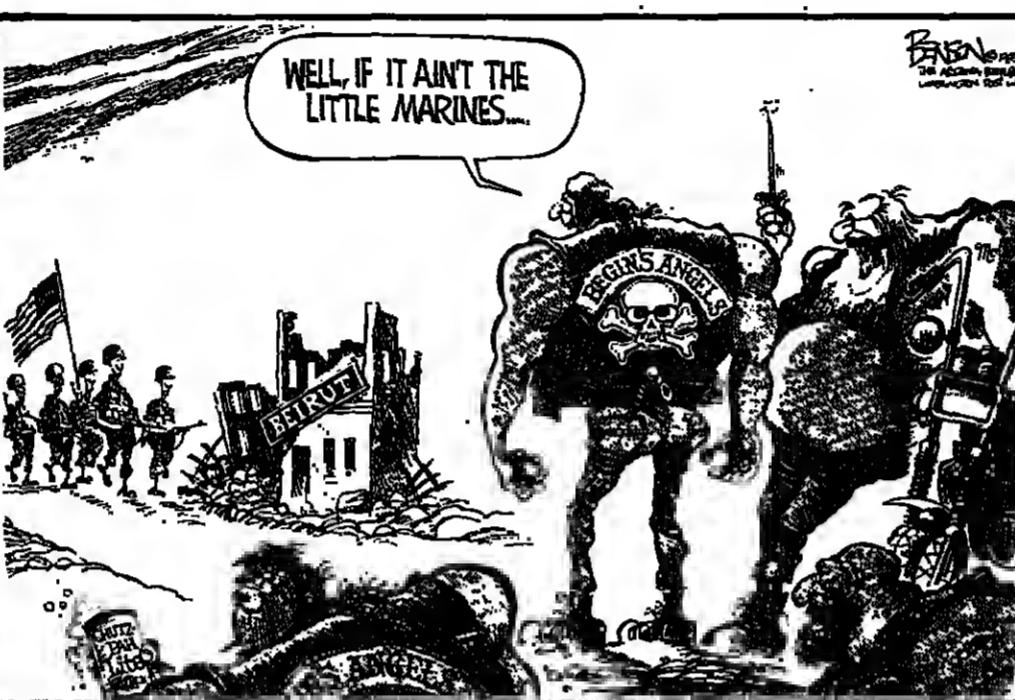
**Al Dustour:** China stands firm

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein, who is at present visiting China, has made it clear to his hosts that the Arab Nation seeks only to establish peace and restore the usurped rights of the Arabs in Palestine and Lebanon. He also announced that the international community should shoulder its responsibilities in persuading Israel to end its aggression against the Arab states. King Hussein explained the situation in light of the fact that the Palestine problem constitutes the crux of the whole Middle East conflict that threatens world peace and security. While appealing to the international community to take effective measures to put an end to aggression, King Hussein outlined Israel's arbitrary measures that came as a result of its occupation of Arab land. He spoke about the building of Zionist settlements on Arab property and the forced expulsion of Arabs from their homes in the course of implementing Israeli expansionist aims in the Middle East region.

The firm and brave stand against aggression taken by China constitutes an example that should be copied by other world nations so as to help defeat aggression of any kind.

**Sawt Al Shaab:** Iraqi fortress unmoved

ON THE fourth anniversary of the start of the Gulf War, the Iraqi people remain the Arab Nation of their heroic struggle and fight against the Iranians and their expansionist designs on Arab lands. Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, realised from the start Iran's expansionist plans and its threats to its Arab neighbours. Jordan was prompt in extending help and support for Iraq which it considers as the Arab Nation's strategic depth and represents a strong fortress in the face of aggressors and invaders. The fourth anniversary of the war finds the Iraqi people stronger than ever, and their leaders determined to stand firm in the face of Iranian ambitions. The determination and will of the Iraqi people and army has been the essential force in foiling Iran's repeated acts of aggression against Iraq's international border.



## Turkey's drive eastwards reshapes political priorities

By Thomas Stauffer

The new direction in Turkey is eastwards, not westwards. This is evidenced by a dramatic and unanticipated shift in Turkey's economic focus, which may prove to be the harbinger of a parallel reorientation of its political focus as well.

Turkey, ever since the secular rule of Ataturk was consolidated in the mid-1920's, has looked to Europe, both economically and politically, while its relations with its Middle Eastern neighbours to the east and south languished.

The trade boom, driven by the new links to the oil-producers, is unprecedented, both in scale and in direction. Turkey's total exports have more than doubled in the last three years — a remarkable countercyclical achievement. They increased from \$2.2 billion in 1979 to \$5 billion for 1982, but the direction changed in just as dramatically. Almost the entire increase, about 90 per cent, was due to the surge of exports to the Middle East, while Turkey's trade with its traditional trading partners remained stagnant. Three years ago, the Middle East constituted less than one tenth of Turkey's total trade: today Middle Eastern customers, primarily the oil exporters, account for more than half of a very much larger total volume of trade.

The exports are remarkably diversified, ranging from wheat and other food-stuffs to basic textiles (now increasingly excluded from European outlets) and tractors or buses manufactured in Turkey under licence. Officials are confident that these exports, largely necessities for the importers, can survive the oil-exporters' own economic downturn. Turkish Mercedes buses are widely used in Saudi Arabia, purchased under agreement with the Saudi government, and, last year, under a bilateral barter deal. Iran ordered 10,000 tractors from the Fiat subsidiary near Bursa, a deal worth almost \$100 million over a 2-year period.

Two further commercial links are the burgeoning transit traffic across Turkey to Iran and Iraq and the proliferating activities of Turkish contractors and construction firms in the Middle East, especially in Saudi Arabia and Libya.

The foreign ministry reports a total order book of over \$10 billion, possibly as much as \$13 billion, and almost 200,000 Turks are working in the oil states on construction-related projects. One company alone projects that it will remit \$1 billion in fees, wages, and profits over the next five years.

Because Turkey is a Muslim country it enjoys special access for all construction work in the booming areas of Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. Also, it is understood, these firms are to be favoured when possible in awarding new government contracts. Since much of their work is in the more depression-resistant areas of civil construction their contracts may endure. Although cash-strapped Libya pays but slowly now, the Turkish government recently

negotiated a purchase of 2 million tonnes of extra oil to settle Turkish exporters' and contractors' claims in kind.

The logistic difficulties of warring Iran and Iraq have profited Turkey too, and its transit revenues have burgeoned. These are now estimated at \$600 million a year, larger than any of the traditional export items. The traffic is overwhelming by road. The railways to Tehran and Baghdad from Europe cross Turkey but neither line functions effectively. Syria has blocked the line to Baghdad, which crosses a strip of its territory near Nusaybin, while the rail link to Iran is partially suspended because of Kurdish insurgency, and is anyway little used because of poor management and desultory maintenance. Road freight tariffs are between \$60 to \$100 per tonne, plus port and handling charges, and the Turkish Central Bank, to boot, levies a special transit fee of 20 percent of the cargo's value. The truck fleet is still expanding thanks to active demand and subsidised state credits.

Turkish political connections with Iran and the Arab states, hitherto peripheral, are now closer, and high-ranking officials have been circulating between Ankara, Tripoli, Baghdad, and Tehran with unwonted urgency. The quickened economic links to the Middle East coincided with markedly deteriorating relations with Europe. The disputes over textile exports to the EEC and the European parliament's strictures about human rights have provided added impetus to look eastwards. One early consequence of Turkey's "new look" could be a further downgrading of its diplomatic relations with Israel. The representation in each other's capitals is already at a low-ranking level. Turkey is the only Muslim state, other than Egypt, to recognise Israel, and Arab states press regularly for a rupture. U.S. countervailing pressures are now less because U.S. base rights in Turkey are especially valuable since the loss of Iran and Greece's flirtation with neutralism.

The U.S. base complex at Incirlik in southern Turkey is viewed as a vital staging facility for the rapid deployment force if it is ever needed in the Gulf. The status of the bases, plus the healthier economy, has strengthened Turkey's hand with the U.S., while the trade and oil relations have reinforced Arab leverage. Thus Turkey's leadership is acutely aware that the new economic links, however valuable, carry the inescapable price tag of political involvement in the Middle East, a twist watched with concern by Washington, and Tel Aviv as well. —Middle East International, London

Dr. Stauffer, formerly a research fellow of Harvard University, is presently visiting professor at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna.

## Why not UNIFIL?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — United Nations peacekeeping has been distinctly out of fashion since Israel invaded Lebanon last year, cutting unopposed through the U.N. forces on guard in southern Lebanon.

That suggests an expanded role for the multilateral force of U.S., British, French and Italian soldiers that is now policing Beirut. But will the U.S. Congress let more Americans be deployed when there is evidence that Israel and Syria have a stake in the Lebanese embassies further lowered U.N. prestige.

The short 38-year history of the United Nations is long enough to have recorded such low moments before. Still, in a crisis the big powers have a way of running to it when all other doors seem closed — as during the Middle East crisis of 1973 when it looked as if the superpowers might rise directly to confrontation. The United Nations was asked to rush peacekeeping troops in to divide the Israeli and Egyptian armies.

There is talk of U.N. forces being asked to come to the rescue again, this time to help the Lebanese armed forces replace the Israelis when the latter withdraw from the Shouf mountains. The region is a tinderbox where the mutual slaughter of Druze and Christian threatens to kill the slender hopes for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and independence.

Since Israel announced that it was going to withdraw its forces to the Awali River, it has become clear that the vacuum has to be filled quickly.

Should UNIFIL be redeployed to the Shouf? This is now a subject of quiet diplomatic discussion.

The U.N. forces would bathe at least two advantages over the multilateral force. They are more experienced at peacekeeping in situations of high tension, and at co-operation among soldiers of different nations and races. Secondly, the mandate of the U.N. forces in the south was renewed by the Security Council on July 18, but only for another three months. It is now being asked what UNIFIL is doing in the south. The Israelis have set up shop there and UNIFIL's role as a fire-break between the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Israelis is an anachronism.

Should UNIFIL be redeployed to the Shouf? This is now a subject of quiet diplomatic discussion.

The present contributors to

UNIFIL would have to be convinced to allow their forces to man this more dangerous venture. This would not be an interposition force, as in southern Lebanon, but a policing force, as in the Congo and Cyprus operations. As in the Congo, the situation is fluid, unstable and very violent.

If the Security Council were to authorise UNIFIL to be heavily armed and to use force for controlled offensive operations as well as its traditional defensive ones, the force could presumably be effective.

Would the Soviet Union veto such a role? So far the Soviets have gone along with all Middle East peace-keeping efforts, with the exception of the Sinal withdrawal that resulted from Camp David. A Polish contingent serves in the U.N. operation on the Golan Heights.

In the present case, informed observers think Moscow would be unlikely to go along without obtaining a concession — say, a Soviet role in the Middle East peace process and a comprehensive approach to a final settlement that would include return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Even the supporters of an expanded UNIFIL deployment have their doubts. It would be a long operation, continuing until the Lebanese army's efficiency and impartiality could be relied on.

Yet there is no hope for peace in the Middle East until there is peace in Lebanon. The hard work has to begin somewhere. — International Herald Tribune

## Outdated tactics leave British trade unions disarmed in rows

By James Anderson

LONDON — Britain's trade union leaders, who not long ago counted themselves mighty overlords in the nation's political and economic life, will assemble this week in a very different frame of mind.

Their moods will range from rage to a chastened search for a new approach but all will realise that their industrial muscle has withered, their membership is shrinking and their influence on government has, in Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Britain, wasted away.

Gone too are the days when the support of major unions was thought crucial for the success of state policies, as are the times when union leaders could rely on the political and shopfloor loyalty of members who had a worldwide reputation for militancy.

When delegates representing 10.5 million members meet this week for the Annual Conference of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) in the northwest England resort of Blackpool, Arthur Scargill, leader of the country's coal miners, will predictably speak for the angry brigade.

As he has repeatedly done in the past, he will vow a ceaseless struggle against pit closures, unemployment, reform of trade union laws and all of Mrs. Thatcher's other plans.

Mr. Scargill's miners, famous for the intense loyalties bred by their dangerous work and the tightly-knit communities in which they live, have always symbolised the soul of British unionism.

Ten years ago, they brought down a conservative government when then-Prime Minister Edward Heath called a general election because of a national coal strike and lost.

Writing in his union's journal,

Mr. Scargill said that many basic assumptions on which the unions had operated for decades were now under serious challenge, not only from employers and a hostile government, but also from the union's own members.

Mr. Scargill has also seen a series of unprofitable mines closed down because the workers accepted payoffs or redeployment on terms which the union urged them to reject.

In other major industries, aggressive managers have with growing frequency in the past few years won important disputes by bypassing union chiefs and appealing directly to their more moderate members.

The work force is increasingly employed in service industries and high-technology jobs which do not offer the unions the secure home ground of the vanishing industrial work force, the Labour Party.

Leftwingers like Mr. Scargill in the unions and former Industry Minister Tony Benn in the Labour Party have long been critical of the TUC's affiliated unions for failing to keep pace with the changing patterns of the work force, the changing priorities and aspirations of the new working class — as well as those who are dispossessed by unemployment — have to be taken into account in any trade union industrial and political strategy," Mr. Basnett wrote.

The most dramatic evidence of Mr. Basnett's view is that the membership of the TUC's affiliated unions has been falling by about 500,000 a year. It may soon drop below 10 million and contain less than half of the nation's work force.

The sharpest focus of debate at Blackpool will probably be the short-term question of how to face up to Mrs. Thatcher, who has a mandate for a further five years in office.

Her employment secretary, Norman Tebbit, plans to legislate for democratic union elections and compulsory strike ballots, ideas that have outraged union leaders.

TUC leader Len Murray last month broke the ice in his relations with the government, holding his first meeting with Mr. Tebbit in a year and a half although the talks were carefully limited to a





OMY

## L. America to review huge burden of debt today

CARACAS (R) — A five-day conference on Latin America's \$30 billion burden of foreign debt opens in Caracas Monday, with foreign bankers watching nervously.

Sponsored by 31-nation Organization of American States (OAS), the special conference on external financing brings together high-level officials from Latin American nations and the United States, the main lender to the region.

Washington is lukewarm to the meeting, doubting it will prove worthwhile.

The conference, which will include a two-day meeting of regional finance ministers, is the first hemispheric-wide attempt to look at possible ways out of the debt tangle, the seriousness of which has been underlined by the difficulty of current negotiations by Brazil and Venezuela with their creditors.

The idea of such a gathering was first attacked as a move to form a Latin American debtors' club that might declare a debt moratorium and plunge the world financial system into chaos.

But OAS officials say the goal is to discuss a problem that affects both debtors and lenders equally, and that the talks will be technical rather than political, although they hope something concrete will emerge pointing the way forward.

Many Latin American economists blame the international banks and Western governments for the debt crisis which has engulfed the region.

They say that, flushed with money invested by oil producing states in the 1970s, they competed aggressively to lend money to what were then blue-chip countries and often did not check their collateral properly.

Now they say the banks have turned off the lending tap and are charging exorbitant interest rates in return for rescheduling those debts, with the region facing a double burden through onerous economic programmes imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"The conditions imposed in such exercises have an impact on economic activity as a whole and can conceivably result in une-

xpected social and political developments in debtor countries," says an OAS report prepared for the conference.

Social unrest in response to tough IMF prescriptions has grown in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela, where political leaders are calling for new solutions.

The U.S. government was initially unwilling to participate, and in preparatory OAS meetings last May in Washington it voted against holding the Caracas conference.

With high U.S. interest rates increasing the repayment burden,

regional conferences during the year have voiced growing demands for debt renegotiation under more equitable terms.

"Latin America is experiencing probably its worst economic crisis since the great depression and unless dramatic steps are taken the crisis can only get worse," OAS Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila said recently.

In order to seek a global approach, the OAS has not only invited OAS members but also representatives from the World Bank, the IMF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and officials from observer countries in Europe and the Far East.

The conference will be opened

by Venezuelan Finance Minister Arturo Sosa, who is also expected to preside.

The agenda covers four main topics: 1. The present situation and prospects for external financing in the region. 2. A global analysis of the problem of foreign debt in the present decade. 3. Strengthening development institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. 4. Support for programmes to revive economic and social development, particularly in smaller countries.

The conference will prepare recommendations that will be considered by the OAS Inter-American Economic and Social Council (IECS) when it next meets on Oct. 17 in Asuncion.

Administration sources in Washington say the government is still lukewarm towards the conference, but is nevertheless sending a relatively high-level delegation headed by Treasury Under-Secretary Beryl Sprinkel.

Washington's line is expected to be that there is no global solution to the Latin American debt crisis and individual countries must seek their own solutions.

Some of the major debtor countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile are likely to echo this approach, possibly weakening the region's chances of getting concessions from the U.S.

The conference will be opened

proposed longer rescheduling periods, lower debt service costs and a coordinated regional policy on trade and debt.

The SELA report, specially prepared at the request of Ecuador's President Oswaldo Hurtado, is due to be discussed at another Latin American conference in Quito later this year.

At the Simon Bolivar bicentennial celebrations in Caracas in July, five Latin American heads of state called on international financial institutions to change their policy towards the developing countries.

And in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Latin American political leaders last week called on the World Bank and other institutions to take over banks' loan portfolios as one possible solution.

Of the major debtors invited to Caracas, only Brazil had so far confirmed that its finance minister will attend.

But smaller countries such as Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia will be represented at ministerial level and are likely to push for decisive action at the conference.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1983

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is a day and evening when whatever has to do with the lighter side of life — pleasure, entertainment, romance and adornment problems can be the means by which most everyone can be successful.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Show more devotion to the one you love and increase mutual happiness and then plan very constructively for the future.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Situations arise that give you the opportunity to channel your capabilities in the right direction and get fine results.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Put a little personal touch to any communication or letter writing and get better results than in the past.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) This is a good day for making collections or gaining other benefits, so get an early start on such end get good results.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are radiant and magnetic today and can easily get your points across to others and be happy. Be as outgoing and social as you like.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show more devotion to your mate as well as your friends and get better results with them. Stop being so reticent.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to gain more favor from those you consider to be your closest friends and deepen the relationships.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good day to show others on whom you depend that you are loyal and a good worker. A raise could be in the offing.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan that trip that can help you to expand or for some other good purpose. Go to some wise person for good ideas.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Follow your intuition and you know best how to handle matters at hand and also work up new business.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A bigwig will beck you in some venture that is worthwhile and practical. It you approach wisely.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make your surroundings more inviting and get an early start on this so that you can feel more satisfied and work better in them.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...** he or she will be one of those charming young persons who can advance very quickly in the career and also have a happy personal life. One who can make the family happy during earliest years end should have a very fine education.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## Gold price expected to rise by end of year

NEW YORK (R) — Investor interest in gold has been at a low ebb recently as the strong dollar dominates financial markets, but New York analysts believe a modest rise in the bullion price is on the way.

Most of them believe gold will rise above \$450 an ounce before the end of the year as U.S. inflation starts to rise and industrial demand for the metal picks up.

Gold bullion has moved in a fairly narrow range between \$411 and \$450 since March, constrained by high U.S. interest rates, the strong dollar and low inflation.

The metal traded on the major London market recently around \$416 an ounce.

This is a far cry from the all-time high of \$550 an ounce in January 1980 when bullion fever swept the world and hoarders and housetops queued to sell their gold. It is also about \$110 below the year's peak price of \$513 recorded on Feb. 15.

Lack of interest during the last few months is partly explained by seasonal factors, analysts say.

Business in July and August is traditionally slow as industrial demand for the metal slackens and many European operators take long holidays.

Investors' attention has also turned towards more attractive

markets, like buoyant Wall Street stocks and high-yielding bonds.

The gold market at present is dominated by technical factors and is closely linked to expectations about U.S. interest rates, which remain firm.

When the dollar is attracting investment, gold tends to stagnate. The metal is also hampered by current low inflation in the United States, since investors buy gold when consumer prices generally are accelerating because it retains its value.

In July, the rise in the U.S. consumer price index for the past year was just 2.4 per cent, the smallest increase since January 1980. But most analysts are confident that inflation will increase sufficiently to spark more buying of gold by 1984.

"Even a gradual rise in inflation will generate rising interest in precious metals," said Mr. Jeffrey Nichols, vice-president at the gold dealing firm of J. Aron.

He said U.S. consumer prices would be rising at 6½ per cent a year by the end of 1984.

Gold will also receive a boost from greater industrial demand, which tends to return in September and October after falling away during summer months, he said.

Mr. Nichols sees gold prices rising significantly in the next year, moving above \$440 in the next few months.

Most analysts expect physical demand for gold, mainly from the jewellery, dentistry and electronics industries, to gain pace as more countries recover from economic recession.

He added that it could easily go above the \$450 level by the end of 1983, but stressed it would take another crisis over the supply of oil for the metal to go up sharply.

The biggest price movement in gold this year, from above \$510 to around \$400 in the space of a few days in late February, was sparked by expectations of falling inflation in the wake of lower oil prices.

Mr. Darby cautioned that the

gold price could be hit if the Soviet Union suffered another poor harvest and had to sell some of its gold reserves to pay for grain.

In South Africa, which produces much of the world's gold and is heavily dependent on its for economic health, economists are cautious about the immediate future of the gold price and fear that the long spell in the doldrums seen recently could continue for the rest of the year.

They told Reuters' Johannesburg office that the price seemed to have a base around \$400, supported by purchases, but buying appeared to peter out

when the price touched \$425.

The pattern, however, could change if gold re-emerged as a popular "insurance asset" for investors to hedge against political or economic uncertainty, they said.

Gold accounts for some 40 per cent of South Africa's total exports, and the metal's price pattern affects the rate of economic growth, government income, the exchange rate of the rand and the level of domestic interest rates.

Gold's recent spell at just above \$400 an ounce has meant trouble for some of the country's mines where recovery yields are low and working costs high.

## Bahrain's brokers lower fees

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign exchange market brokerage fees in Bahrain, the highest in the world, have been lowered in a new agreement between banks and brokers on the island, market sources said Saturday.

They said the island's six brokers have teleed foreign exchange dealers informing them of fee reductions of up to 25 per cent, which apply from the start of this month.

The reductions followed above five months of negotiations between a committee of the Bahrain Banks Society, on which Arab, British, Dutch, Japanese and U.S. banks were represented, and the six brokers on the island.

The reductions follow longstanding complaints from banks, which have said that the fees here, the highest in the world, have inhibited Bahrain's growth as a world foreign exchange centre.

Even after the reductions, some bankers said brokerage fees in Bahrain are still at least four times those elsewhere.

Even after the reductions, some bankers said brokerage fees in Bahrain are still at least four times those elsewhere.

They said they expected only a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in their brokerage bills because fees have not been reduced uniformly.

Brokers have justified the fees they charge for bringing buyers and sellers together by citing heavy office and communications expenses and the cost of setting up highly-paid brokers in the Gulf.

Under the new scale, brokers have reduced fees for most spot currency transactions by \$10 for every \$1 million, the sources said.

This leaves brokers in Bahrain charging \$40 for every \$1 million

or swap transactions has also been introduced.

A charge of \$3 a day per \$1 million is charged for one to nine day swaps.

For local currencies, a charge of \$30 is made for swaps of 10 days to six months and \$50 for those over six months.

For other currencies, \$30 is charged for deals of between 10 days and a month and \$40 for those longer than a month.

The brokers have also introduced a volume discount, which only applies to foreign exchange transactions.

Banks with a monthly foreign exchange bill from a single broker of between \$7.5M and \$12.5M

will receive a 10 per cent discount.

For bills between \$12.5M and \$17.5M a 20 per cent discount will be made and above \$17.5M a 30 per cent discount will apply.

### THE Daily Crossword

By Fran Ragus

ACROSS	31	Nimrods	60	Speechify	27	Old aa
1	Cripple	34	Flegs	61	Sleeping	tha —
5	bear	36	Swab	62	Wheel	in pro- fusion
10	Tread	37	Varva	63	Prince of —	29
14	Comedien	38	Slates	64	Amphibian	gn oft
15	Johnson	39	Grimalkin	65	Concept	31
16	Pretext	40	Capture	66	Conceit	Sizzling
17	Noticed	41	Go down	67	In Toulon	32
18	Picture	42	Inlet	68	English	as a ship's deck
19	puzzle	43	Weed	69	guns	33
20	Unskilled	44	Breastbone	70	Observe	Short tine
21	worker	45	Chete	71	line	35
23	Stony	46	Spitcock	72	Cubic meter	Mixed
24	Meo —tung	47	Hensupex	73	Month	36
25	Cetella	48	Part of a	74	Rotating	37
26	Curmunder	49	column	75	place	38
27	Poorector	50	Rona	76	Zona	40
28	Course:	51	English	77	Rabbit	42
30	ebbr.	52	fliers	78	Nero	43
31		53	Limit	79	Fixas	44
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# WORLD

## 'Faulty navigation may have led to loss of 747'

**WASHINGTON (R)** — A South Korean computer error may have led to the Soviet Union shooting down a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet with 269 people aboard, a former top U.S. intelligence official said Sunday.

Adm. Bobby Inman, retired deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and a former head of the super-secret national security agency, said there probably was a substantial mistake made in programming the Boeing 747's navigation system.

"The aircraft takes off, proceeds along the route, begins to go off its normal course, cuts into and actually crosses into Soviet airspace and perhaps beyond that, over land space," he said in an interview with The Washington Post.

Asked how the original error occurred and was not noticed, Adm. Inman replied: "Totally by

the Koreans. But the data being relayed back showed that, because of the programme error, the plane's on its normal track, and to the pilot, it appears he is on his normal track."

The United States says the airliner was shot down near Sakhalin off the Soviet Union's Pacific Coast by a missile fired by a Soviet interceptor.

Moscow has said the airliner was an unidentified plane on a U.S. spy mission and that it had been warned off by tracer bullets but has made no mention of its being shot down.

Adm. Inman said he believed a computer programming error would not have been detected by

the KAL pilot or his control. "In reality, he (the pilot) is very substantially off course ... I don't know any other way this series of events could have occurred unless that happened," Adm. Inman told The Post.

He said the Soviet Union would track the plane as they did all air traffic, adding that "having the Soviets go out to fly around commercial airlines is not a unique event."

"If I'm right in my guess about the bad computer programme, the Korean pilot and crew, believing they're over international waters, aren't about to follow a signal from Soviet aircraft to divert and land."

Adm. Inman ruled out another theory, hinted at by the official Soviet news agency TASS and figuring in some Western media accounts, that the airliner may have been mistaken for a U.S. air force version of the Boeing 747 or any other type of plane.

"Identification passes have to have identified it as a 747. It's too distinctive an airplane to be misidentified," he said.

The suggestion that the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 was a victim of mistaken identity figured in a TASS report Saturday night quoting Western media accounts of the ill-fated flight 007.

## Filipino opposition plans civil disobedience drive

**CEBU, Philippines (R)** — Opposition leaders in the central Philippines say they are planning a campaign against paying taxes as part of a civil disobedience protest over the murder of former Sen. Benigno Aquino.

Local heads of the Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) from the islands of Cebu, Bohol, Leyte and Siquijor said Saturday the protest was aimed at putting pressure on the government of President Ferdinand Marcos to resign over the murder of Sen. Aquino on Aug. 21.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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#### ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as you hold:

♦J854 ♦AK72 ♦5 ♦9863

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♦ Dble Pass 1 ♦

Pass 1 ♦ Pasa ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Partner has shown that he has a better than minimum takeout double, with a five-card spade suit. In support of spades, your hand is worth 11 points. To bid any less than four spades does your holding an injustice.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KJ ♦J763 ♦Q8 ♦J9542

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pasa 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pasa

3 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—You have a weak hand and most of your values are soft, i.e., queens and jacks, which might prove to be of doubtful value. But partner knows you are weak. What he doesn't know is that you have two honors in his trump suit and a key honor in his second suit. That is just enough to take the push to four spades.

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦10764 ♦J853 ♦A84 ♦A3

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ 1 ♦ Pass Pass

Dble 2 ♦ ?

What action do you take?

A.—By reopening with a double, partner has shown a good hand. You can probably expect four defensive tricks from him. Your hand rates to take at least three tricks on defense. At this vulnerability, that looks like a 500 penalty at least. Double.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦10764 ♦J853 ♦A84 ♦A3

## Peronist congress adjourned

**BUENOS AIRES (R)** — Argentina's Peronist Party met here Saturday to choose a presidential candidate for elections on Oct. 30, but the congress was soon adjourned till Monday in an attempt to solve internal disputes.

Party sources said the congress declared the recess to look into a last-minute court decision banning about one third of the 707 delegates from attending.

The ban was imposed on the 235 delegates from Buenos Aires, Argentina's richest and most populous province, while a judge investigated charges by a Peronist faction that they were elected by fraud and intimidation.

Former Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who was widely expected to return from exile in Spain to be acclaimed as party leader, was also absent.

Hundreds of police with water cannon stood between rival supporters outside the theatre where the congress met, but no incidents were reported.

The Peronist Party is widely regarded as a possible winner of the October elections.

## Fear of fat checks growth in children

**BOSTON (R)** — Fear of becoming fat can produce abnormally short children or delay puberty, five New York researchers have reported in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The scientists, who studied 14 children aged between nine and 18, suggested the problem may be more common than most doctors realize.

The team, led by Dr. Michael Pugliese, a pediatrician at North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, Long Island, said these cases were very different from eating disorders like anorexia nervosa.

Anorexia nervosa tends to afflict women, distorting how they see their bodies and prompting them to abuse laxatives, exercise constantly and force themselves to vomit. The doctors said none of the 14 children, mostly boys, showed those symptoms.

But all the children, who were brought to the doctors because they were unusually short or their puberty was delayed, were afraid that eating would make them fat.

To correct the problem, the doctors increased the number of calories they ate, told them not to skip meals and promised that eating correctly would not make them obese. All but one of the children grew taller once they began to approach normal weight.

The doctors said one mother was reluctant to let her child eat more fearing she would "end up with a short, fat son".

One 17-year-old was 20 cm shorter than the normal 170 cm and weighed 30 kg less than his expected weight of 63 kg.



SGT. YORK TO THE RESCUE: One of 140 new tank-mounted gun systems, officially named "Sgt. York" after the World War I American hero, rolls off the assembly line at the Ford

Aerospace and Communications Corp. in Irvine, California. It is designed to protect ground troops from helicopters and ground-attack aircraft. (AP wirephoto)

## W. German peace protests in full gear

**MUTLANGEN, West Germany (R)** — An anti-nuclear autumn campaign by the West German "peace movement" against NATO nuclear arms plans began this weekend with blockades of two U.S. air bases.

Police used water cannon and detained about 300 protesters who tried to block deliveries to the Bitburg U.S. base in the south of the country on Friday and Saturday. But by Saturday night all but one had been released.

Those detained included Gerd Bastian, parliamentary deputy of the anti-nuclear Greens Party and a former army general, and one-time U.S. government defence adviser Daniel Ellsberg.

A three-day blockade of Mutlangen base, one of three U.S.

camps which may take new Pershing II nuclear missiles this winter, ended in a 5,000-strong rally. This was only half the total turnout predicted earlier by "peace movement" leaders.

U.S. forces made no attempt to move equipment in or out of the base and there were no clashes with police. "There have been no traces of a 'hot autumn' in Mutlangen this weekend. Things have been pretty quiet," a police spokesman said.

At the end of the blockade, an unidentified woman set fire to herself near the entrance. But police beat out the flames with hinknights and she was not badly hurt.

Walter Jens, a leading left-wing intellectual, described the Mut-

langen blockade as a "triumph of the peace movement." "We hope for many, many Mutlangens," he said.

More than 200 Pershing II and cruise missiles will be stored in West Germany from December if Washington and Moscow fail to reach an arms accord at talks in Geneva which reopen this week.

The campaign is due to culminate next month in a national "week of action," with pickets of the defence ministry in Bonn, more blockades of U.S. bases and demonstrations in cities.

The Chief U.S. negotiator at Geneva, Paul Nitze, is due to arrive in Bonn Monday for consultations with West German leaders on his way to Switzerland.

## 4 acquitted in Brink's robbery trial

**NEW YORK (R)** — A U.S. federal jury acquitted four of six defendants on all major charges arising from a bungled armoured car robbery in October 1981 in which a Brink's security guard and two policemen were killed.

Five of the six were alleged members of a black nationalist group called "the family". The prosecution had alleged they were involved in the Brink's robbery and a series of other crimes between 1976 and 1981.

Two defendants, Sekou Odunga, 39, and Silvia Baraldini, 34, were convicted Saturday of members of the group when they were found guilty of charges stemming from two other robberies and the 1979 jail escape of black liberation army leader Joanne Chesimard.

Edward Joseph and Cecil Ferguson, two black militants charged with taking part in the Brink's robbery, were found guilty only of acting as accessories after the fact.

Uiana Robinson, 21, charged with acting as an accessory after the robbery, was acquitted. So was black nationalist Bilal Sunni-Ali, 34, charged with taking part in another robbery in the Bronx.

Commenting on the verdict, Judge Kevin Duffy said: "I have never understood juries."

Both men were found guilty of acting as accessories after the fact, which prosecutors said was planned by black nationalist militant Mutulu Shakur, 33.

Brink's security guard and two policemen were shot dead.

If the rats' mission is a success, future flights may carry animals for studies of ageing, heart disease and other conditions, NASA said.

The rats' names? A NASA official said: "The rats don't have names—they have numbers like everyone else in civil service."

## 11 projects share \$500m Aga Khan Ist prize

**ISTANBUL (R)** — The Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the world's Ismaili Muslims, Sunday announced his Islamic architecture awards, honouring architects, planners and craftsmen from nine countries at a ceremony in Istanbul.

Eleven projects, ranging from a Saudi Arabian airport terminal to mosques and private houses, shared the \$500,000 prize first awarded in Lahore, Pakistan, in 1980.

The Aga Khan told a press conference the winners were chosen from 220 entries and said the triennial award would try in future to consider an even wider scope of buildings, including industrial complexes.

The terminal, designed to accommodate up to 5,000 passengers an hour arriving for the annual Muslim Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, was designed by American architects Skidmore, Owings and

Barnes for restoration of a 14th century tomb in Multan, Pakistan, an 18th century palace in Damascus, the Hafsa quarter of the Medina in Tunis and the Darb Qiriz quarter of old Cairo.

A mosque in Visoko, Yugoslavia, an arts centre in Giza, Egypt, a beach hotel in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, and a residence in Sousse, Tunisia were other winners.

The Aga Khan established the award, the world's richest architecture prize, in 1977 to spur heightened awareness of Islamic culture while encouraging building appropriate to the 20th century.

## Chinese county celebrates tunnel with tea party

**TIANJIN, China —** Next Sunday, all 7.8 million people of Tianjin county in northeast China will be invited to sit down for a cup of tea, courtesy of the government.

The cause for celebration is not the abundance of tea in China but the arrival in this grimy and drought-afflicted industrial centre of huge supplies of fresh, sweet water with which to brew it.

Sept. 11 marks the completion of China's biggest water diversion project, channelling one billion cubic metres a year to the city from the Luan River 234 kilometres to the northeast.

"It's going to change the lives of our people," Tianjin's deputy Mayor Li Lanqing said.

"So on that Sunday, we are giving 50 grammes of fine Longjing

(dragon well) tea to each of the county's 2.3 million families. They've waited a long time for a good cup."

Since the communist victory in 1949 the population and industrial production of Tianjin (Tientsin), a former foreign concession port, have rocketed, bringing a proportionate demand for water.

At the same time, water consumption upriver in Peking has grown phenomenally while peasants on the lower reaches have siphoned off more and more for irrigation.

Reduced levels in Tianjin brought sea water surging upriver from the Bohai Gulf. "Water has had to be rationed and what little we had was brackish, bad for making tea," Mr. Li said.

After years of drought in the

## 5 astronauts, 6 rats have good time in shuttle

**KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R)** — The five astronauts and six rats aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger, which was due to return to earth early Monday in California, have come under close scientific scrutiny during the six-day flight.

The human beings are reported to have enjoyed a smooth passage despite suffering from "Space Adaptation Syndrome."

The syndrome — which can include symptoms of drowsiness, general malaise and slight giddiness — has affected about half the 26 astronauts who have flown on space shuttles, and it has American space officials concerned.

The condition prevented some shuttle crews, especially the early ones, from completing all their work.

Dr. William Thornton, the medical doctor aboard the current shuttle, said Saturday he had learned a great deal about the syndrome while in orbit.

Dr. Thornton, who is 54 and the oldest person to fly in space, said: "I won't speculate but I certainly have every confidence that as time goes on... we will be able to moderate most of the unpleasant symptoms that do develop."

Scientists believe weightlessness confuses the central nervous system, because without the constant tug of gravity it does not know "up" from "down".

Doctors also speculate that zero-gravity allows fluids normally in the lower part of the body to accumulate in the upper part, especially in the head. They think this unnatural accumulation may cause symptoms of discomfort.

Another factor may be that in space, gravity does not keep food "down" in the stomach, so people tend to feel full.

When the shuttle blasted off here last Tuesday morning, six laboratory rats went along for the ride.

They live in a cage and the aim is to prove that they and the crew do not contaminate each other, NASA said.

The cage is equipped with fans, high vitamin and mineral food bars and